THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1837. [NO. 9368.

FOR LONDON—The fine Ship UPTON CASTLE; *Captain J. E. Duggan*; to sail on the 25th. inst. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office, in the fort.—7th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has good poop accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 7th Feby. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 7th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have immediate dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.*—Bombay, 7th February, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA, calling on the COAST—The ship *Allalivie*, A. R. CLARKE, commander. To sail the 15th inst. For freight or passage, apply, to ABRAM CADER, Sett, Barcoot.—Bombay, 6th February, 1837.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—Wanted to charter a vessel about 300 tons, on or before the 25th instant, by *Farnworth and Co.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, of *Thomas Mitchell*, late a Captain in the military service of the East India Company, on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer*, Esquire, the registrar of the said court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature, at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods, chattels, rights, and credits, of *John Skirrow*, late a Lieutenant of the Engineer corps, in the military service of the East India Company, on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer*, Esquire, Registrar of the said court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th January, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society. Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 6th Feb., 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India passage agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 13th February, instant, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Smith and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at his residence, in the Marine Battalion lines, the household furniture and property of *Captain Lawrie*, Artillery, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements and catalogues.—Nesbit lane, 7th February, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, 9th February, *Yates and Co.* will sell by public auction, an Invoice of glassware; comprizing—1st, 2nd, and 3rd sized tumble wall-shades, pickle pots, decanters, glass muffineers, table shades, hanging lamps, butter pots, 50 gross of watch glasses, moon shades, cruet frames, bottle stands, chimnies Carpenter's tools, stone mustard pots, glass plates and dishes, damaged scarlet broad cloth, and sundry other articles.—

Also—Several works on Military law. The Penny Magazine and Penny Cyclopædia from the period of their first publication to the month of April 1836. The above volumes are neatly bound.—*Meadow street.*

NOTICE.—Verbal tenders will be received at the superintending engineer's office, on Monday, the thirteenth day of February, 1837, for the execution by contract, of the annual and special repairs to the buildings and works in the civil and military branches of the department, in the undermentioned lots. Reports and estimates of the quantities of labour and materials to be expended, will remain open to inspection until the abovementioned date, in the superintending engineer's office, where copies of the reports and estimates as completed, may be taken, and any additional information obtained.

A deposit of (100) one hundred rupees will be required from each bidder, to be forfeited in case of delay, evasion, or refusal to sign the contract.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lot 1. Annual repairs to the buildings and works in Fort George.
Lot 2. Ditto....ditto....in the Castle.
Lot 3. Ditto....ditto....in the Garrison.
Lot 4. Ditto....ditto....in Colabah.
Lot 5. Ditto....ditto....on the Esplanade.
Lot 6. Ditto....ditto....at the Out-posts.

Special repairs to the buildings and works in six lots as above.

CIVIL BRANCH.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the general department, in six lots, as above.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the territorial department, in six, lots as above.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the judicial department, in six lots, as above

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the marine department, in six lots as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the general department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the territorial department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the judicial department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the marine department, in six lots, as above.

Annual repairs to the government house and buildings at Parell.

Annual repairs to the government buildings at Malabar Point.

Special repairs to the government house and buildings at Parell.

Special repairs to the government buildings at Malabar Point.

CHARLES WADDINGTON,
Capt. Superintending Engineer.
Bombay, Suptg. Engr's Office, 1st Feb. 1837.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 7th Feb. 1837.

FOR SALE—At the godown of *Mr. W. S. Grey*,—Superior Madeira, in wood; received direct from Messrs. Keirs and Co. Madeira. Fine Sherry in wood. Port Wine, of Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co. first quality. Hock. Curacoa. Marescheno. Old Tom and Geneva. Also, a handsome set of curricle harness.—Bombay, 7th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Macvicar Burn and Co'.*, godowns,—Hock from *Mumm Giesler and Co's.* of the vintage of 1819 at 30 Rs. per dozen.

White Hermitage.....at 25 ditto
Rampart---row, 7th February, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn and guaranteed by the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, at 30 days' sight, on COUTTS AND Co. of London, are for sale at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. at the exchange of 2 | 0½d. ₹ Rupee. From parties at outstations, remittances on the civil or military pay-offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.—Bombay, 7th Feb. 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Bombay, 7th February, 1837.

WANTED.—A situation as Band Master or Superintendent. Mr. *J. Gibson*, Professor of Music and Band Master, Madras Artillery, has the honor to announce, that having completed his present engagement, he is desirous of obtaining a similar one, either up the country, or with any of H. M's. Regiments, returning to Europe.

The most satisfactory testimonials can be produced.

For particulars, please to apply (if by letter post paid) as above.—St. Thos'. Mount, 23d January, 1837.

SILK IN THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Your paper of the 21st ultimo reached me only two or three days since. I am delighted to find the subject of my last letter taken up by you with so much promptness and interest, and I gladly respond to the invitation which concluded your remarks upon it, premising that what I have to say, should be received with the caution due to my short experience during only twelve-months charge of the plantations at Ahmednugger.

A site for the establishment is the first consideration. I mentioned Phoontamba—but a location would be preferable nearer the ghauts, where the climate is better, streams more numerous and constant, and the fall of rain less uncertain.

I would select one of the beautiful smooth tracts contained between the ranges of hills spurring out from the western ghauts, in the direction of Nasik, Sindé, &c. There are such on the Darna and Godavery rivers, having a moderate inclination eastwards from the ghauts, and gently sloping off at the same time from these projecting ranges, thus lying most favorably for irrigation.

I would build a "bundhara"* across one of the above rivers—here but mountain streams—at a proper level, to divert a sufficient volume of water along the upper verge of the land to be irrigated. Smaller channels supplied from the main path† would conduct water over its whole extent. The natural features of the country hereabouts are so favorable, that, if these are judiciously taken advantage of, a moderate outlay would render the means of irrigation perfect.

No difficulty whatever can arise on the score of Meeras and Inam rights, for exchanges may be effected; but, independently of lands held under these tenures, there is plenty of suitable ground belonging immediately to government. Close to the city of Nasik are 136 beegas of good garden land watered by pats, and should these fail, there are wells also. At Anundwulee, two miles distant, upwards of 120 beegas of baghayut land, and a much greater extent at Wudale. All these government would doubtless make over to the Silk Company, and they can all be entered on at the end of the current Fuslee year. The two first quantities are what is termed 'sheree' or state land, and the last 'gutkool,' viz. belonging formerly to families now extinct.

With regard to this ground, there would be neither trouble nor expense; the first plan however, would lie preferable; and, as the whole estate would be continuously, this would in the end be found most economical.

The next thing is the management. This need not be expensive during the infancy of the establishment. Should the company determine on the plan first suggested, a member of the managing committee might be found so located as to undertake the disbursement of money and general control. Contracts might be made for the bundhara, and the plantations would be efficiently superintended by an European purchased out from one of our regiments, which contain many persons both willing and competent; for there is no mystery in the management of a mulberry tree.

In the fifth year, a superintendent must be engaged to conduct, under the committee's inspection, the whole concern, having the European gardener under him in charge of the plantations. Two or three Chinese reelers will now be necessary to teach the natives, and sheds must be erected for the worms.

Until this period, no buildings would be required, besides the bundhara, a gardener's house, and a shed for the carts and cattle.

The first outlay and the annual expense for labor, &c. will depend so much on the extent and nature of the spot selected, and other local circumstances, that it is needless for me to attempt an estimate; but the larger the capital that can be raised the better, as the expenses of superintendence will fall lighter in proportion to the extent of the concern.

The scope of my first letter being to direct public attention to this highly important undertaking, rather than to propose a definite scheme, I now leave what I have said for the consideration of a public meeting, which I trust will, with your valuable assistance and advocacy, be immediately called in Bombay. Nothing is required but to lay the subject before the public interested in the improvement of this country, and the capital will surely be forthcoming. The mode of proceeding is simple in the extreme,—success is certain. There are no difficulties whatever in the way of an immediate commencement if those interested will bestir themselves. Let us not waste another year—let a surveyor be forthwith sent to fix a site; let the European and native gardeners be at once placed under Mr. Mutti's instructions, and let cuttings of the white standard mulberry tree (procurable at Nuggur and Poona) be laid down without delay near the spot determined on. Thus, every thing will be in train for commencing vigorously next monsoon.

P. S. Yeola, the most thriving town I have seen in the Deccan, consumed last year, China silk, to the amount of a lakh and a half of rupees!!

I am, &c. T. GAISFORD.

Sungumneir, 1st February, 1837.

* A dam, of earth or masonry.
† An open aqueduct.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held on Thursday last, when the names of the following gentlemen were added to the list of members:—

Lieutenant R. Leech,	proposed by	Captain Burnes.
Captain Hart,	"	Captain J. Holland,
Lieutenant A. G. Shaw,	"	Captain J. Holland,
Archibald A. N. Campbell, Esq.	"	Captain Sir C. Malcolm,
T. W. Henderson, Esq.	"	Dr. Lush,
Captain St. John,	"	Dr. Lush,
Lieutenant Fulljames,	"	Mr. Heddle,
W. Turner, Esq.	"	Mr. Heddle,
W. Edmond, Esq.	"	Mr. Heddle,
C. W. Allen, Esq.	"	Mr. Heddle.

PAPERS PRESENTED.

1. Memoir of the Travancore survey; communicated by Colonel Fraser.

2. Captain Mackintosh's memoir of the tribe of Mhadeo kolies; presented by Government.

1. Narrative of the H. C. Brig of war *Tigris*; communicated by Commander Igglesden.

Proposed—That it be recommended to the committee, to publish in the number of the proceedings, now in the press, the paper by Captain Mackintosh, on the Mhadeo Kolies now presented.

Dr. Lush read a letter from Major Stirling, giving an account of his shipwreck in the ship *Tiger*, on the Island of Astova.

The Secretary presented a collection of minerals forwarded by Lieut. Fulljames, being specimens of the various strata penetrated in the process of boring for water near Gogo. The depth reached, at the date of Lieutenant Fulljames' letter, being 150 feet.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Hart, 19th Regt. N. I. from Poona.
Lieut. T. Bowen, H. M. 40th Regt. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Captains Burnett, B. E. Rt. to the Cape.
Bt. Captain R. T. Crozier, 20th N. I. to England.
Lieut. Jas. J. F. Cruckshank, Engrs. to Poona.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 5th.—Brig Nassery, Shaik Burkwan, Naiquedah, from Pulo Penang, 23d December, 1836.

Passenger—7 Natives, from Penang.

— 6th—Bark Janet, P. H. Holmes, Master, from Calcutta Left the Pilot, 31st December 1836.

Passengers—Mrs. Holmes, and Lieut. E. M. Clarke, H. M. 17th Regt.

— " —Barque Burong, Robert Gordon, Master, from Calcutta. Left the Sand Heads, 3d January, 1837.

Passengers—16 European Sappers and Miners, 1 private H. M. 6th Rt. and 4 natives.

DEPARTURES.

— 3d—Ship Eleanor, N. A. Lyons, Master, to Sincapoor and Lintin.

— 5th—Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master, to the Cape of Good Hope, and London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Ironside, Miss Grant, Mrs. Lawrie, and child to the Cape, and 1 native servant. Mrs. Ducat, and 4 children, Mrs. A. Spens, and 2 children to the Cape, and 2 native servants. Mrs. Dickenson and 1 child, Mrs. Eliott, and 4 children. Hon'ble Edward Ironside, Esq., Brigadier Genl. Kennet, to the Cape. Capt. Burnett, E. Rt to the Cape. Capt. Crozier, 20th N. I. in charge of Invalids. A. Spens, Esq. C. S. to the Cape. W. Hart, Esq. C. S. Lieut. Clendon, I. N, and child, Mr. Turner, I. N. one female servant to Mrs Ducat, and M. Hart, a discharged soldier of H. M. 2d Regt.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Sloop Rose.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings.
Floating Chapel—Aurora. Brig of War—Tigris.
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Moffatt, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, William, and John Marsh.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Lady Grant, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Falcon, Colombo, Nassary, and Janet Burong.
STEAMER,—Indus
ARAB.—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN.—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
FRENCH CORVETTE.—La Oube.

ERRATUM.

In the *Courier* of the 4th instant, in the Report of the Proceedings of the Provl. Committee of the Bank of Bombay, 5th paragraph,

For "deemed it expedient that the capital should be extended to 50 lakhs, as in the charter of the Bank of Bengal: considering it advisable that a limitation, &c." *Read* "deemed it expedient that the capital should be extended to 50 lakhs; and considering it advisable that a limitation (as in the charter of the Bank of Bengal) &c."

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1837.

We have received via Madras, a letter from Captain Barber, to encourage the Bombay community to forward the interests of steam communication. The insertion of this letter is now rendered needless by what has been published lately, but or best thanks are due to Captain Barber, for his zeal in our cause.

We have much pleasure in mentioning that a quantity of signor Mutti's silk, produced at Kutroor, near Poona, was sold on Saturday last by the Chamber of Commerce, at from 10¼ to 12 rupees the pound avoirdupois.

We have observed with much pain, and concern for the credit of the Indian press, a fierce attack upon a foreign naturalist, Dr. Helfer, in the *Bengal Hurkuru* of the 24th ult. This charge of plagiarism and *charlatanerie*, the Doctor himself may well treat with contempt, taking the advice of Tacitus "namque spreta exolescunt, si irascare agnita videntur"—Very good advice too for the individual attacked, but the duty of the press is not silence upon such an occasion. We shall examine the evidence at leisure, but at present treat this affair as a question of character—Now, we happen to have here on the spot, the very best opportunity of forming a judgment on the talents and attainments of this gentleman, who has been with the Euphrates expedition, and on good authority, we feel confident that he will fulfil every expectation formed of him in whatever he may undertake. What can be the motive of the writer?—Certain we are, that if in addition to the whole "British association for the advancement of science," we could obtain the services of all the naturalists of continental Europe, and turn them out into the Indian jungles, they would find an ample field for exertion without jostling each other. But the combination of circumstances to ensure success is comparatively rare. It is not alone talent and zeal which are required, they can be commanded; but to these must be added a peculiar hardiness of constitution adapted for exposure in a tropical climate. The harvest is plenteous, the labourers few, and still likely to be, compared to the wants of this country. We are therefore inclined to be grateful to the Governor General for the politic and liberal example he has set in employing a qualified naturalist on the public service, when so good an opportunity offered.

But it is not on Dr. Helfer's account that we regret this attack. Reports are abroad, that the Metcalfe measure of liberating the Indian press from restriction is about to be repealed. It is therefore plain that the enemies of the press are on the alert, and among those who conceive that the abuse of a thing is an argument against its use, this instance and others quoted in our Bengal extracts, will be very welcome. Reflect good gentlemen of the Calcutta press on what you are about, and if you are not bribed by some rabid Tories or the Carlton Club to smother the press, think of the good old Whig toast "The liberty of the press—It is like the air we breathe, if we have it not we

die"—You are quite at liberty to suffocate yourselves with the air you have contaminated,—but we are not yet inclined to "die" with you, as we believe the liberty of the press may yet prove a blessing to all India.

MADRAS.

We observe by the Canton papers, that it has been proposed to do honour to the memory of Captain Horsburgh, by erecting Light houses in different parts of the world, to be called after his name. The idea is a happy one, and we feel persuaded that all the civilized world will be delighted to show their gratitude for the benefits which they have received from Captain Horsburgh's directions, by erecting monuments which will continue to be in after ages, what he was during his life time, a shining light and a blessing to mankind. We have heard it stated that there would probably be some difficulties in erecting a Light House at Pedra Branca as suggested at Canton; if that is the case, and as it would be desirable that the *first* Light House should be as generally beneficial as possible, we think a better choice could not be made than Point Lagullas, at the southern extremity of Africa, which was recommended as a fit place for the erection of a Light House, a week or two since, by one of our correspondents—Captain Liddell ascertained at the Cape that a sum equal to about £600 per annum would be enough to build a Light House at Cape Lagullas and keep it burning in perpetuity. We have no doubt that many other places will suggest themselves where Light Houses would be extremely valuable—but, as a point of general resort for all nations and, as particularly connected with Captain Horsburgh's labours, we may safely say that Point Lagullas will challenge competition with the whole world.—*Madras Herald, January* 25.

Extracts from Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

ECCLES. DEPT. *Aug.* 31, 1836.

Para. 1. Our attention has been drawn by the Government of India, on the suggestion of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the necessity of increasing the number of Chaplains, for the purpose of extending the benefit of religious offices more widely than the present Establishment will admit.

2. While we were fully sensible of the importance of the desired object and very anxious to promote its success, we felt that we should not be justified in making such an addition to the amount of Ecclesiastical charges as would result from the appointment of an increased number of Chaplains upon the existing scale of remuneration. We determine therefore, to make such new arrangements with regard to the Chaplains, on the Bengal Establishment as should enable us to add to their number, and thus provide more adequately for the spiritual benefit of the European Residents, without any serious increase of expense. We have resolved to extend the principle of these arrangements to your Presidency, with the view of accomplishing the same beneficial purpose.

3. We intend that the number of Chaplains under your Government shall be increased from 23 to 29. The Salaries are to be apportioned as follows: The two Chaplains at the Presidency will receive the same amount as at present; nine will receive Company's Rupees 700 per mensem, and the remaining 18, Company's Rupees 500 per mensem. These salaries will constitute their entire emoluments from the Company. The payments heretofore made under the name of Palanquin money will cease, and we shall on no account sanction any extra allowances, whatever may be the grounds upon which they may be claimed.

4. The Chaplains receiving the lower amount of 500 Rupees per mensem will be termed Assistant Chaplains, and in future all appointments will be made to this class. The Assistant Chaplains will succeed to the higher rank and the higher rate of Salary according to Seniority, as vacancies occur in the Superior Class after it shall have been reduced by casualties to the prescribed number of nine.

5. As vacancies arise, they will be supplied in the following manner: on the occurrence of the first vacancy two Assistant Chaplains will be appointed—on the second only one, and on all succeeding vacancies the same principle will be acted upon, viz. that of an alternate appointment of two and one until the establishment attains the full extent of 29, to which we have restricted it, after which each vacancy will give rise only to a single appointment.

6. The principal which we have adopted throughout these arrangements requires that the furlough and retiring allowances should be modified so as to meet the intended changes. Those allowances will in future be on the following scale.

Furlough Allownaces.

After 7 years residence £191 12 6 per annum (full pay of Captain).

If compelled by sickness to return to Europe before completing 7 years residence.....£127 15 per annum (half pay of Captain).

Retiring Allowances.

After 18 years service (including 3 years furlough)..£292 per annum (full pay of Major.)

After 10 years actual service (if compelled by ill health to quit the service)..£173 7 6 per annum (half pay of Major.)

After 7 years actual service. do. do. do. £127 15 per annum (half pay of Captain.)

The present Chaplains will be entitled to the existing scale of allowances, as well for service as on furlough and retirement; these regulations being wholly prospective and only affecting appointments made after the date of this despatch.

7. The location of the Chaplains under the new arrangements will be best regulated by reference to the opinion of the Lord Bishop.

STEAM MEETING.—The Public Meeting at the College Hall on Saturday last, an outline of which we gave in our town edition of that day, was by no means fully attended, but those who were present appeared as anxious as ever for the promotion of Steam Communication. The thinness of the Meeting has been attributed by the *Courier* to the want of sufficient notice in the public papers—but probably it was more owing to the mistake which occurred in naming the 14th instead of the 21st Instant for the day of meeting, in the first instance; for we have observed that whenever an error of that kind is made, no subsequent explanation is sufficient to remedy the lack of attendance which it occasions.

About half past 11 o'clock Sir R. Comyn was called the to Chair, who opened the Proceedings by stating, that the Petition which had been agreed to at the last Public Meeting had been forwarded to both Houses of Parliament, and that he had addressed Lord Glenelg and Sir J. Hobhouse on the subject, but up to that time no answer had been received by him. Mr. Sullivan had received a letter as Chairman from Captain Barber, which would be read by the Secretary (the letter was then read by Mr. Cator, dated Sept. 2, 1836.)

The following Resolutions were then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously.

1. Resolved, that the inhabitants of Madras regard with unabated anxiety the immense importance of a regular Steam Communication between Great Britain and India by the Red Sea, and are desirous that their sentiments on this subject should be specially made known to the Authorities in England,

Proposed by Mr. A. D. Campbell, seconded by Mr. A. R. M'Donell.

2. Resolved therefore, that the Chairman of this Meeting be requested to wait on the Right Honorable the Governor with the foregoing Resolution, and to solicit that he will be good enough to deliver copies of the same to the Chairman of the Court of Directors and the President of the India Board respectively, at the same time, exercising his influence with those Authorities, in furtherance of this great national object.

Proposed by Mr. Chamier, seconded by Mr. Ashton.

3. Resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be conveyed to Major Head and Captain Barber for their zealous endeavours to promote the Establishment of Steam Communication between India and Europe by the Red Sea. The inhabitants of Madras not being in possession of the result of their applications to Parliament and the Indian Government in England, are not yet prepared to enter into any negociation with the Provisional Committee of London, in regard to shares in the proposed Indian Steam Company. Should, however, their applications be either refused or neglected, this Meeting has no doubt that shares will readily be taken, provided the proposed Company be incorporated, and the shareholders relieved from all responsibility beyond the amount of their shares. But the number of shares to be taken here, will be probably much increased, if the Port of Madras is included in the benefits of the Steam Communication, as well in regard to passengers as letters.

Proposed by Mr. P. Cator, seconded by Mr. J. A. Arbuthnot.

4. Resolved, that the inhabitants of Madras have observed with great anxiety and satisfaction the progress and accomplishment of Colonel Chesney's arduous enterprise in carrying across the Syrian Desert, the materials of two Steam vessels, in constructing them on the banks of the Euphrates, and thereby proving to mankind the practicability of navigating that ancient River from El Bor to the Indian Ocean, and that the cordial thanks of this Meeting be accordingly conveyed to Colonel Chesney, by the Chairman.

Proposed by Captain Dalrymple, seconded by Mr. Sullivan.

In proposing the fourth Resolution, Captain Dalrymple took occasion to state that much misconception has got abroad respecting the Euphrates experiment; he therefore thought it right to state, that a Committee of the House of Commons had come to the conclusion that the route by the Red Sea was not practicable for three months during the year, and it was for that reason that they had chosen the Euphrates, as an auxiliary to the Red Sea and not to supercede that route.

Captain Dalrymple also passed some very high encomiums on Colonel Chesney, which were warmly applauded by the Meeting.

5. Resolved, that a Standing Committee be appointed, consisting of the following Gentlemen:—

Mr. A. D. Campbell, Chairman.
Mr. P. Cator.
Captain Dalrymple.
M. D. Eliot.

Proposed by Mr. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. McDonell.

6. Resolved, that a Subscription be entered into for the purpose of enabling the Standing Committee to defray incidental expenses in furtherance of Steam Communication with England by the Red Sea.

Proposed by Captain Dalrymple, seconded by Mr. Cropley.

It was suggested, in reference to this Resolution, that the Subscription Book should be sent to those persons who did not subscribe last year, and that the Treasurer of the old Steam Fund should be requested to ascertain what those parties wished to do with the amount of their Subscriptions who had not applied to have it returned, according to the Resolution of the Subscribers to the Steam Fund of 1833, held at the College Hall on the 2d April 1836.

During the Meeting, a letter was read from Mr. Ashburner, Secretary to the Bombay Steam Committee to Mr. Norton, respecting the proposal to send the Mails from Bussorah to Beirout—also a letter from Mr. Norton on the same subject, to which the Committee were instructed to reply.—*Madras Herald, January* 25.

A Salute of 19 guns on Sunday morning, announced the arrival at the Presidency of His Excellency the Marquis de Saint Simon, Governor in Chief of the French Settlements.—*Ibid.*

The *Conservative* of last evening has the following intelligence taken from London papers of the 20th Sept.

"The most important event we can gather from them is a revolution in Portugal, the particulars of which we are unable to collect from our irregular files. Its depreciating effects upon the British Funds are shewn in the following extract from a city article of the 20th.

"No addition has been made to-day to our stock of information as to the occurrences growing out of the recent revolution in Portugal; but as the intelligence previously received, become more widely spread, and its consequences more intimately considered, the effects upon all Securities of the Peninsular Governments are more disastrous. Nor is the alarm confined to the Bonds of those States which fire the immediate theatre of revolutionary movement; the danger which seems to threaten other nations spreads apprehension into every department of Foreign Stock.

Portuguese Regency Bonds have gone down no less than 7 per cent. to-day, and the Three per cents. are 5½ per cent. worse. Spanish Active Stock is 2½ per cent. worse; Deferred 1½ and Passive 1½. Even Dutch Stock, so little the subject of speculation, is depreciated 1½ per cent."

The affairs of Don Carlos were in a prosperous state, and he was receiving assistance from the French peasantry with the connivance of their Government. It was confidently stated that the state Prisoners at Ham were soon to be liberated and *Prince Polignac* was expected in England.

Madras Cotton was quoted on the 20th, at 7 to 8½d. per lb.

The following paragraphs are taken from the *Times* of the above date.

"We are given to understand that it is the intention of the authorities to take such steps as will ensure the return of a Regiment from the East *yearly*, until the term proposed for service there, 15 years, becomes a regular system."

"The Bishop of Bruges has issued an Anathema against the circulation of Bibles within his diocese by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and called upon his clergy to warn their parishioners against what he calls the snares laid for them and prevent them from purchasing the Society's publications.—*Ibid.*

On Goomsoor affairs we have been favored with a letter from the Commissioner's Camp, dated Puckeree the 10th of January. Every reasonable hope exists of the speedy capture of the Rebel Chief Dora Bissoye; but, having dispersed his followers, he the more easily evades our troops, and the difficulty of obtaining information is encreased. Two of his Peons were lately seized, from whose evidence it appears, that on more than one occasion he has actually been looking on from the Hills at the Troops within ½ of a mile of him. Puckeree is about 70 miles. S. W. of Aska above the Ghauts, and the camp now moves where European foot has never trodden. The country is described as beautiful, romantic, and very fertile. The camp consists of a party of Byam's Horse, a company 6th Regiment, under Captain Reed, a company 21st under Captain Macaulay, and a detail of Artillery with a mountain Howitzer under Captain Geils, all in good health. The Rebel Chief having now completely abandoned the Goomsoor and Sooradah Districts, it is hard to conjecture where he will fly to, but one point appears certain—go where he will—the Commissioner will follow him up.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

ROAD TO BOMBAY.—In the remarks which we offered some little time ago, respecting the construction of great commercial road from Calcutta to Bombay, we fell into several inaccuracies which we are now enabled to correct.

Nagpore can hardly be considered the central station between the Eastern and Western Metropolis; the distance from Nagpore to Bombay being 500 miles, and to Calcutta, by the new route, 678; in all 1238. Two surveys of the road between Calcutta and Raepore, the extreme station towards Nagpore in the British territories, have been undertaken between the last seventeen years. The first was by Capt. Jackson in 1820. This route starting from Midnapore, passes through Sumbhulpore, but both to the east and to the west of that post, it takes several turns by which it is extended six and thirty miles more than the new route and traverses thirty-four extra ghauts, so that the passage across it is extremely difficult. A second line was surveyed by Lieut. McGrath in 1821-22, and in the two or three subsequent years nearly two lakhs of Rupees were expended in the construction of a road on this line: but it was abandoned after about a hundred and forty miles had been completed. This route was, it is true, interruped by only two ghauts, but passing through Singbhoom, it made the distance between Calcutta and Nagpore 820 miles, no less than a hundred and forty-two miles longer than the new route. With regard to seeking a new line through Singbhoom, and crossing the Mahanuddee at its junction with the Hatso, a hundred miles north-west of Sumbhulpore, it would only be adding thirty miles more to McGrath's route, which is already too long for practical use.

The most direct and easy route, is doubtless that which the dawk now traverses and which may properly be designated Babington's route. It embraces all that part of Jackson's route which lies in a due west direction and only deviates from it where a more direct and easy passage can be found. It cuts off *thirty-six miles* of distance; it traverses but three ghauts, and has two rivers, nineteen nuddees and twelve nullas less than the other. It is nearly as straight as a bird can fly.

Of that portion of the distance—225 miles—which lies through the Nagpore territories, a road, 182 miles in length was constructed some years ago, and only requires slight repairs at present. This leaves 427 miles of road yet to be formed, of which 73 run through the Nagpore dominions, and 354 through the British territories. In no part of India perhaps, do greater facilities exist for executing a good, permanent, commercial road than between Raepoor and Midnapore, the soil being either firm ground, or hard red sandy clay which does not retain moisture during the rains. It has, we are now informed, been sufficiently cleared and levelled to admit of two horsemen riding abreast, and is likely to be still farther improved, as Government have allowed certain remissions of revenue to the zemindars for the purpose of keeping it in repair. At the suggestion of Mr. Babington, and partly at his expense, bungalows are now in course of erection between Midnapore and Raepoor, which may possibly be completed within the present year, and thus enable those who travel to Bombay to traverse two-fifths of the road to Nagpore without the encumbrance of tents.

In addition to the natural produce of the districts in the vicinity of the road which we last mentioned, it ought to be stated that Chatteesghur, in the Nagpore dominions, through which the road now runs, produces the finest wheat, grain, linseed, mustard seed, cotton, and sufflower. Extensive forests of teak are founded on the banks of the Joonk river which run into the Muhanuddee eighty miles above Sumbhulpore, from whence it may be easily floated down to Cuttack. It is also to be had in abundance in the Curriar country, on the banks of the Tail river, which likewise falls into the Muhanuddee. On the banks of the Kyrbundun, the Viturnee—the Hindoo Styx, for this is also the region of ancient mytholoy—the Brahminee, the Bhundun and other rivers, which intersect the road between Midnapore and Sumbhulpore, the finest saul and sissoo timbers may be procured and floated down to the great Cuttack road. The Sumbhulpore district abounds with sugar-cane of a yellow description, large quantities of which are cultivated in it. In the same district the finest and purest iron ore is to be had in vast quantities, with charcoal on the spot for smelting. The late lamented Dr. Voysey, after a careful inspection of the bed of the Muhanuddee above Sumbhulpore where diamonds and gold dust are found, declared his conviction, that they were brought down by the Ebe river which runs through the Gangpore and Jesspore country, and that extensive mines of both must be supposed to exist in the mountains. Had that gentleman's life been spared, it was his intention to have explored the course of that river in the hope of discovering the localities of those minerals In short this whole region yields to no other part of India in fertility and natural wealth, and only requires the march of civilized influence for the developement of its resources.

The construction of a good commercial road through this tract of country, which it is possible might be effected for a sum far short of *five lakhs* of Rupees, cannot but be an object of national interest. It must at all times be important to render the communication between Bombay and Calcutta, as short and commodious as possible; but if Bombay should for any length of time continue to be the Steam port of India, the importance will be ten fold increased. And when the farther progress of Steam Navigation shall have given Calcutta its own Steamers for the Red Sea, it will still be found that the outlay has not been misapplied in the construction of a road, which shall bring the vast commercial produce of these fertile provinces direct to Calcutta. In a political point of view indeed, there are few measures more to be desired than the intersection of the continent by a grand high way. It must necessarily contribute to the security of our possessions in the South; and whatever contributes to this object must also aid in diminishing the expenditure which is now required for the defence of them.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 20.

We have received another letter from Captain Barber on the progress of Indian Steam Navigation, which we publish to-day. We fully appreciate the difficulty which has existed hitherto, and to which Captain Barber adverts, of getting the mercantile, or indeed any other interests, to lend attention to any matter connected with India. Perhaps there has been no subject upon which a man could beg his friends or fellow-countrymen to "lend him their ears," with less chance of success; but *le bon temps viendra*. We are happy to find the hopes of our correspondent so sanguine, as to embrace all the ports of India, as likely to have steamers running to and from England before the close of 1838. He invites our united efforts, to assist in producing this desirable result.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 25.

STEAM MEETING AT BERHAMPORE.

A Meeting of the European Inhabitants of Berhampore was held on Thursday, the 19th of January, 1837, to consider the question of Steam Communication with Europe.

The Hon'ble W. L. Melville, in the chair.

First.—Moved by the Reverend M. Hill, seconded by the Hon'ble R. Forbes, and resolved unanimously.—

That this Meeting is desirous that there should be established a more rapid and regular communication with England, through the Mediterranean, than that which at present exists.

Second.—Moved by Captain Goldney, seconded by G. G. McPherson, Esq. and resolved unanimously,—

That although this Meeting would prefer a direct communication by Steam to the Port of Calcutta, yet regarding that point as secondary and subordinate, they are quite willing, in the first instance, to support any well considered scheme for conducting the intercourse through the channel of Bombay.

Third.—Moved by B. Burt, Esq., M. D., seconded by R. W. Bird, Esq. and resolved unanimously,—

That this Meeting is satisfied that any Public or Mercantile Body, which may undertake to open the communication, will feel bound or may be required to arrange the dispatch of the Steamers at Malta and elsewhere, so as to prevent all unnecessary delay.

Fourth.—Moved by G. G. McPherson, Esq. seconded by Captain Goldney, and resolved unanimously.—

That, should the route by the Red Sea be found impracticable for Steam Vessels during any portion of the year, this Meeting is of opinion that, during such interval, the communication should be carried on through Syria and the Persian Gulph.

Fifth.—Moved by the Hon'ble R. Forbes, seconded by J. Watt, Esq. and resolved unanimously,—

That this Meeting having had under its consideration the outline of a scheme submitted by Major Head to His Majesty's Government, and to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, according to the present state of their information, see no sufficient reason to disapprove of it, but on the contrary are willing, collectively and individually, to lend their cordial support to the establishment of it.

Sixth.—Moved by W. Hutchisson, Esq. seconded by J. Herklots, Esq. and resolved unanimously.—

That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the Calcutta daily Newspapers, and that another copy be forwarded to Major Head by the Chairman.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman. The following Gentlemen, who took no share in the proceedings, have expressed their concurrence in the Resolutions—

Major S. Speck,	Messrs. N. H. Hart and Co.
Mr. G. P. Leycester,	Mr. H. Aikin,
Captain G. R. Wilton,	Lieut. Wilson,
Mr. W. Greaves,	Lieut. Hill,
Reverend J. Paterson,	Lieut. J. D. Cunningham,
Mr. A. Betts,	A. Kean, Esq. M. D.

W. L. MELVILLE,—*Chairman.*

We learn from the *Ceylon Government Gazette*, that an attempt is making to introduce a new article of commerce into the export trade of that island. Small samples of edible birds' nests, found among the cliffs on its shores, have been sent to Penang and Singapore, but the report of their quality is unfavorable, as will be seen by the following extract from Mr. Salmond's letter from Penang:

"The birds' nests retained here were handed over to a mercantile Firm on this Island, and as requested, they were sold by public auction and realized Spanish Dollars 26, or Cy's Rs. 58-6-1, for which amount the Ceylon Government has been credited. The quality of the birds' nests may be equally good with those of a much better appearance and higher prices, but owing to their having been built in situations in which they were reached by the spray of the sea, the fibres have caked so closely from constant humidity, that it is impracticable to dry them thoroughly and to separate their fibres, so that they soon decay, (especially when packed) and become valueless."—*Calcutta Courier January* 24.

NEW MANUFACTURE.—We have heard that a practical engineer in this country has turned his attention to the hemp and flax produced in India, and has commissioned suitable machinery from England with the view of establishing a manufactory of sail cloth, sacking, twine and other articles of a similar description; of which the consumption here is very great, but the fabric decidedly inferior. This is believed to arise from the employment of manual labor, which can never compete in this respect with the more finished product of mechanical skill. Sail cloth at present is imported from England, and being a perishable commodity bears so high a price that, much against their will, many shipowners find it necessary to make use of that which is country-made, which is not only not so durable but weightier than the English, besides being a bad color, and of so loose a texture as to hold the wind less steadily.—*Englishman.*

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.—We beg to inform ENQUIRER, that the assertion he refers to touching the Editorship of the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*, is like all the information the *Englishman*'s readers are likely to get from the same quarter, touching cotemporary journals, an impudent falsehood.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,—I have read with unexpressible disgust, the low, personal attacks upon you in the columns of the *Englishman*'.—I was just going to say the columns of your *contemporary*; but I suddenly recollected, that of all the annoyances of an editorial career, that must be the least endurable, that brings you, side-by-side, into the same public course with follows, from whose personal contact you would shrink with horror. I duly appreciate the unestimable advantages of a free press; but if even in a temporary despondency, I am disposed to fear that they do not sufficiently preponderate over its evils, it is when that most powerful instrument for good or ill, is in the hands of a vulgar, flippant and unprincipled adventurer. For all good purposes, such a person is as little effective and influential as the fly on the coach-wheel, that flattered itself it raised all the dust; because for such beneficial influences, some degree of character is essential; but where the mere scattering of his own filth is the object, any literary scavenger has prodigious power in the abuse of such an instrument of distribution. Feeling how readily his dirt-carts might be emptied in what direction he pleasse, all who are anxious to avoid so offensive a muisance, are obliged, either to go out of their way to escape him, or to treat him with that kind of defensive civility, which is accorded to the sweeps and scavengers in the city of London. The Editor, conscious of the bad eminence and vulgar power, which his position gives him, is, like the respectable persons just alluded to, exceedingly forward and insolent, when any accident brings him into contact with his betters; and nothing can be more truly laughable to a calm looker-on, than to observe the forced and equivocal civility with which he is treated by the more timid members of this society, and the upstart superciliousness with which he treats them in return; evidently mistaking their dread of his dung-cart, for a respect for his merit. Still, however, low and contemptable as this person really is, and utterly uninfluential as he necessarily must be, on public opinion, I cannot help thinking, that you descend too much from your own honorable position, when you enter into any thing like a close engagement with him: a gentleman sacrifices something of his own self-respect, and hazards that of the bystanders when he enters into a personal contest with some dirt-armed champion of the kennel. As to the perpetual misrepresentations of the *Englishman*, it would be endless work to expose them—

Destroy his fib or sophistry—in vain;
The creature's at his dirty work again!

He is beneath contempt, and argument and even ridicule are thrown away upon him. The press is too respectab

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instrument to be devoted to the destruction of such an nificant insect.

tire or sense, alas! can Sporus feel—
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel!

s to the reptiles in his employ, who are ever ready to sist their master at his dirty business, it is really too ch to expect that the public could ever take any interest the extinction of such miserable ephemeræ. Let them and fly-blow, undisturbed in their own muck and kness. Yours, &c.

CASTIGATOR,

CONSEQUENCES OF ADOPTING THE MODERN ORNATE LE OF ELOQUENCE.—The *Englishman* of yesterday, exits in its editorial columns, some powerful and decors observations, on the minute of one of the Managers of Orphan School, which was read in the course of the trial. He talks of the *exposé* which has taken place, ss neglect and so forth. We have the misfortune to cur with this contemporary, as to the *exposé* et cetera; t we think he has been unfortunate in his selection of minute; and that the Gallant Captain to whom, in his rshipful zeal for the orphans, he has thought proper to ude, is not exactly the Manager the most deserving of editorial notice of our consciencious and independant ntemporary. Indeed, the allusion to the minute, is made vehicle of something so like personality, that the zeal the editor of the *Englishman*, in the cause of the orphans, d of the army, appears to have led him beyond the nds of discretion, and he has brought himself within compass of what in the schools is called, the *argutum baculimum*. It is, moreover, unfair to start with a neral censure of a body of Managers, and then to select, way of illustration, the minute of one of the least ofding of those Managers. Nothing but a furibond zeal, rather a furibond affectation of zeal, in the cause of the my, could have betrayed our judicious, upright and inpendant contemporary, into *such* an exercise of his edi- weapons, unless indeed *personal motives should acute him!* and *that* it is impossible for a moment to supse, as every one who has watched the career of our rested contemporary, will readily admit.

Since writing the above, we have heard that in consequence of the gross, offensive and insulting language made e of by Mr. Stocqueler, the Editor of the *Englishman*, regard to Captain Sewell, that gentleman, accompanied his friend Captain Hawkins, waited upon Mr. S. and emanded its immediate retractation or the usual alterve. Mr. Stocqueler declined to retract; and the parties herefore crossed the water. Mr. Buckland, of the "*English*man Press," accompanied Mr. Stocqueler, as his friend. fter receiving his adversary's fire, Mr. Stocqueler discharged his pistol in the air, which necessarily led to a termination of the affair, but why he made this *quasi* apology "after" instead of "before" the meeting, is not very intelligible.

Our cotemporary has had the good fortune to escape on this occasion the penalty of his unwarranted personal abuse; and we trust we shall, in future, have less of it in the discussion of matters of a public character. Unwarranted, we repeat, for all who know Captain Sewell, are well aware that a kinder heart, or a more frank and honest spirit, are not to be found in Calcutta; and that the tone of his minute, congenial as it was to the prevailing cheerfulness of his humour, did not really contain one single word that the most malicious perverseness could construe into neglect of the duties he had to perform as a director of the orphan institution, unless that perverseness had been instigated by some petty personal feeling.

We say this the more readily, as on the general question of the Orphan School management, we differ from Captain Sewell and his colleagues; but heaven forbid, that in the discussion of the subject, we should forget what is due to them as gentlemen and officers, voluntarily and gratuitously undertaking an invidious and thankless office.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 25.

We hear that two rather adventurous expeditions have been undertaken from Moulmein by two gentlemen in the Company's Service. One of them, Dr. Richardson, has set out with the intention of penetrating to the Capital of Ava by a new and unexplored route; the other, Capt. McCleod, is gone upon a more distant journey towards the frontiers of China, hoping to improve the favorable disposition manifested by the Sham tribes, and to establish friendly relations with the Chinese who come down to that country in caravans for the purpose of trade.

We have seen this morning the articles preparing at Messrs. Hamilton and Co., presented by the Merchants of Calcutta to Captain Chads. They consist of a Silver Breakfast Set and a large Silver Salver. Each of the articles will bear the following inscription:—"PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN CHADS, C. B., BY THE MERCHANTS OF CALCUTTA," and the following words will be added to the same inscription upon the Salver:

IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICES, WHILE IN COMMAND OF H. M. S. ANDROMACHE, EMPLOYED IN THE STRAITS AGAINST THE MALAYAN PIRATES; AND IN ADMIRATION OF THOSE PROMPT, BOLD, AND SUCCESSFUL MEASURES, WHICH HAVE RENDERED ESSENTIAL BENEFITS TO COMMERCE, AND TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. JANUARY A. D. 1837.

The subscribers have invited Captain Chads to a dinner in the Commercial Club rooms on Saturday, on which occasion, we understand, their tribute will be presented. —*Calcutta Courier, January* 25.

HUMAN SACRIFICE AT BURDWAN.—The offering of a human sacrifice at the shrine of a temple in Burdwan, about two months since, is just now, singularly enough, brought to the notice of the public by means of the native press. It appears still more singular and remarkable that an act of this revolting description could have been perpetrated, and not a trace of its guilty author have been discovered, although according to the account published, but four or five days elapsed before 'the darogahs of the zillah did all they could to ascertain the perpetrators of the sacrifice.' It is stated that the Brahmin, on entering the temple in the morning, perceived a great quantity of blood before the idol, and a present for himself, consisting of a variety of articles, among which were gold ornaments, all to the value of about two thousand rupees. This, the Brahmin, after cleansing the temple, conveyed to his house & appropriated to his own use, very well satisfied, no doubt, with his good fortune, and secretly wishing that such devotees might not visit the idol less frequently, although, it seems he had no reason to complain, 'as this was not the first time that such an occurrence had taken place at the temple in question.' Now, admitting the circumstances, as they have been given, to be true, not forgetting the part that the headless trunk of a human being was found at the same time in the creek near the pagodah, we must be permitted to say, with all due respect to those worthy officers of the police, the doraghas, and their trusty minions the thanadars, that they have not done their duty. It does not even appear in the account, that they reported the circumstance to the magistrate. They might have done so, but, if they had, we should suppose of course that ere now it would have been more publicly known. The sacrifice and offering are, very reasonably, conjectured to have been made by some Rajah or other wealthy native. None but a rich individual could afford so costly a propitiation, neither could it be done, we imagine, without supplying the proper means of precaution to prevent a discovery of the principal and subordinate agents. Besides, were even no such means employed, we all know that the natives are interested in keeping such things concealed from government, and in suppressing with all possible care and promptitude any report that may tend to excite suspicion and render their superstition more odious in the eyes of the public authorities. But when it is obvious that a human sacrifice has been offered up, and the homicide & accessories cannot be detected, the duty of the government, notwithstanding all that has been said against interfering with the religious prejudices of the natives, cannot for a moment be a matter of question. Every temple, proved to the satisfaction of government to be stained with human gore, ought to be instantly barred from all access--the Brahmins attached to it prohibited from approaching it--& the lands and revenues, if any there be belonging to it, immediately confiscated by the government. If toleration must be allowed to the natives at so enormous a sacrifice of what is due to justice and humanity, the sooner some limits are drawn around it the better. Enough is not done for justice when the perpetrator of a sacrificial murder is discovered and punished, so long as the shrine stained with the blood of the offering is permitted to stand an object of superstitious reverence—neither is enough done for the honour of the British name, and the reputation of a good and wise government.—*Englishman.*—

The question of the Mauritius Slave Indemnity Money has been finally settled in favour of the island, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter received by a mercantile firm of this place:

"The slave indemnity question for this Island, having been fully settled in our favor, payments have been made upon claims against which there was no opposition; and by vessels that sailed early in August nearly 2,00,000 Dollars have arrived in Gold and Goods, ordered for returns: it appears the whole sum will be paid in London."

A another letter from the same quarter mentions that the Company's Rupee has been made current in that island at the rate of 47½ centimes of a Dollar, which is the rate previously fixed for the Arcot and Bombay Rupees. The Sicca Rupee was declared a legal tender at the rate of 50 centimes.

We are also informed that a proclamation has been issued in Bourbon, admitting foreign ships laden with Rice for two months from the 1st of December on the same footing as French vessels. This will relieve the market of Mauritius of the over-supply it has lately received.

The half yearly Meeting of the Laudable Society was held to-day. The following are the Resolution that were proposed and adopted—

Resolution,—Moved by Mr. W. G. Smith, seconed by Mr. W. G. Lloyd,—

That the Secretary be directed to publish an abstract of the Funds and Accounts of the Society for the information of Subscribers.

Resolution,—Moved by Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, seconded by Mr. Cockerell,—

That Longueville Clarke and William G. Smith, Esqrs. be appointed Directors of the Society in the room of T E. M. Turton, Esq. gone to Europe, and B. Harding, Esq. resigned.

Resolution,--Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. Greenlaw,—

That the Accounts and Statements for the last half year now submitted to the meeting, be passed as correct and satisfactory.

Resolution,—Proposed by Capt. Cockerell, and seconded by Mr. W. G. Smith,

That Mr. Greenlaw's proposal connected with the surplus under the 28th Rule of the Society, be submitted to the Directors for their consideration and eventual disposal.

The accounts shewed the Society to be in a very prosperous condition, having in hand Sa. Rs. 8,67,652, including the subscriptions (2,17,800) realized since the 31st December last, which sum divided by 100¼ shares on the lapsed lives, gives Sa. Rs. 8,670 per share over and above the regulated advance of 4,000 already paid. There has been some falling off in the number of policies outstanding, which, on the 31st December last, covered 1,092½ shares on 447 lives, against, 1183¾ shares on 471 lives outstanding on the 30th June preceding. This falling off is accounted for by the discontinuance of insurances on many old lives, chiefly by the Assignees of the Insolvent Firms

A good deal of time was lost by waiting for a more full attendance before the chair was taken, (there being but five shareholders present) and Mr. Greenlaw expressed much regret that the meetings of this Society should be so much more neglected by the persons interested in its welfare, than were the meetings of the two other Life Insurance Offices, whose shareholders had a personal interest in the dividends. If the public, he said, were made sensible of the very prosperous position of this Society and of the advantages it now held out, he was satisfied it would be the favorite Mr. Greenlaw then drew attention to the large accumulated balance of more than six lakhs over and above the fixed sum of 6,000 rupees per share, which it had been agreed to consider the amount covered by every policy, and again brought forward the proposition he had made at former meetings for the ultimate disposal of the fund arising from these accumulations. By the existing rules of the Society, the surplus in excess of the 6,000 rupees per share was the property of the policy-holders, and to be all divided among them at the expiration of the present office, namely, on the 31st December, 1840. Mr. Greenlaw's plan is to divide only such portion thereof as shall leave a security fund of ten per cent. (we understood him to wish the fund eventually to be increased to 15 or 20 per cent.) upon the amount of the outstanding risks. For instance, the present number of shares being 1,092½, and the fixed amount insured thereon, at 6,000 each, Sa. Rs 64,35,000, the sum required for his guarantee fund, if now made up, would be Sa. Rs. 6,43,500. But Mr. Greenlaw does not intend to make this altogether a tax upon the first subscribers: he has suggested that their interest in it shall be preserved as a book debt. This, however, will be a matter of some intricacy, and in order to put present and future subscribers upon an equitable footing with respect to each other so as not to give the latter the unfair advantage of all the benefit from a security fund to which they will have contributed nothing, the aid of a good actuary will be required; and if Mr. Greenlaw's scheme, when duly digested by the Directors, should be recommended by them for adoption, the aid of Mr. Curnin will probably be solicited to put it in such a shape as to give the shareholders, whose subscriptions form the security fund, a prospective advantage equivalent to their present sacrifice. without encroaching upon the Fund itself. —*Calcutta Courier, January* 26.

DELHI.

We are right glad to learn that the Government intend to establish an English Seminary, within the Palace here, for the education of the Children of the Princes of the Royal Blood, with the view of rendering them valuable His Members of Society, out of the five thousand Rupees originally designed for the repairs of the Palace, from the augmentation lately assigned.

The intention is really and truly creditable to the feelings of Sir Charles Metcalfe: but, as the proposition is to be made dependant on the will and pleasure of His Majesty, the King of Delhi, it remains to be seen whether His Majesty will regard it in a liberal view, or prefer indulging the extravagance and luxury of the *Sulateens,* in some other way.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 25.

We have waited with some impatience for accounts of the proceedings of the force employed against the Coles, as we should like to know if the system of destroying depots of grain is still patronised: for the credit of our Government, and for the honor of the British, we hope not.

A correspondent has kindly promised to give us a short sketch of the proceedings of a detachment under Colonel Bowen, during the months of January, February, March and part of April 1832, and the system of warfare then adopted; when we receive the communication we shall avail ourselves of the information afforded; in the mean time we shall explain to our readers why we object to the wholesale destruction of grain.

The Cole country is almost without civil government, and the Native Officers, who represent our authority, too frequently abuse the confidence which must necessarily be placed in them, and commit many acts of oppression, which frequently tend to drive the inhabitants into rebellion—although there is doubtless, some truth in this, we consider that the protracted dispute, with the Coles, is entirely caused by the neglect of our Government, and its peculiar mode of warfare.

We have heard that on one occasion, when a Cole leader was asked why he took arms against the British, his reply was—"What can I do? I have only thirty men under my command; a great Chief, with two or three hundreed armed followers, came to me and asked, if I was his friend or enemy; what could I say? if I had said an enemy, my small party would have been immediately destroyed. I would have gladly availed myself of British protection, but I know not where to seek it; the troops had gone to their stations, at least two hundred miles off, and the local Civil authorities have neither the power or inclination to aid us; we must always submit to the strongest power; and the fear of after revenge prevents our coming over to you; for the few months that the troops are amongst us we are safe, but who will protect us when the troops go away? Let us see that your power is sufficient to afford us continued protection, and we will gladly, and cheerfully, obey you." Here we have a clear view of the case, the country is divided into small states (if they can be so styled) which cannot resist the attacks of any large body, consequently they fall an easy prey to the invader.—*Ibid.*

The Thakoors of that noted place Khialie, who have long been celebrated for their exploits, as Brigand Chiefs, and who had on one occasion beat off a large Force sent from Jeypore against them five years ago, were emboldened to try their luck with a Detachment of Major Forster's Cavalry lately, who had been sent to seize some of the offenders there. About 150 Matchlock men took post in a strong Gurree, having some Guns and several Jinjals, and ample quantum of stores for a good defence. Under such favourable circumstances, they hesitated not to fire on the Horsemen, the moment they came within range of their shot: the Horsemen immediately dismounted, and in a most gallant manner, charged through the Village to the Gates of the Fort, killing and wounding a number of the insurgents. Major F., with some Infantry and Guns were close at hand: but the three principal Thakoors submitted ere he could arrive; with these and 13 Jinjals and 4 Iron Guns, and other booty, the Detachment returned to Joonjnoo in triumph the next day; the Village has now been entirely destroyed and the Fort blown up. *Ibid*

Lahore, 14th January, 1837.—Maharaja Runjeet Sing being in Durbar, surrounded by his Courtiers, addressed himself to Kunnia Lall, Vakeel, upon the subject of the annual Nuzzerana, or tribute, required by the Sircar of his Master—Sirdar Nehal Sing—Ulwa Walla—desiring him to write and strenuously, to urge his Master to settle the question at once: The Vakeel submitted that, he was empowered to offer as far as two Lacks of Rupees a year—that being all his Master could possibly afford—or else the transfer of Kuppoor Tulla and two or three other Talooks, east of the Sutledge—The Maharaja referred the case to Bhi Goor-much Sing, and told him to settle it with the Vakeel.

An Urzie was received from Koonwur Shere Sing and Sirdar Teij Sing, intimating that they had crossed the Attock with their Troops, in pursuance of the Huzoor's orders, and, that they would shortly arrive at Lahore. A Purwanah was written in answer, enjoining them to be particular and vigilant in passing throught the Country, so that the Crops might not be injured, or the Zemindars oppressed by the Soldiers.

Baha Hurree Sing was presented to the Huzoor, when, after proffering a Nuzzer of one Horse, he stated that, his Jagheer in Talook Rawulbundie, which the Sircar had bestowed upon him for services rendered, had been confiscated by the Maharaja's Kardar: He was referred to Sirdar Ram, who was desired to draw out a Mafee Purwanah in his favour.

Bhi Gobind Ram solicited an interview for Chunder Baun, the Buhawulpore Vakeel, and he was told to present him on the following day.

A Purwanah was despatched to Misr Roop Lall, Nazim of the Dooabah, desiring him to remit five Lacks of Rupees, for the expences of Koonwur Now Nehal Sing's marriage, which would be celebrated in Faugoon (March).

Mr. Foster—a European—who had been presented to the Maharaja, was asked why he had visited Lahore: he replied to seek for employment—The Huzoor told him that, the Command of one Pultun would be bestowed upon him—for which gracious favour the gentleman made a suitable and handsome speech—wherewith the Maharaja was much pleased and made him a present of one hundred Rupees and a pair of Shawls.

An order was given upon Misr Ram Kishen for 11,000 Rs. to be distributed in presents during the celebration of Koonwur Now Nehal Sing's Nuptials.

Sirdar Goojur Sing, Majeet Ram Sing, and Oodaee Sing, were presented in form and invested with the titles, and all things thereto appertaining, of Generals of Divisions, and placed under the orders and guidance of Monsieur Ventura, who was created General Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of Maharaja Runjeet Sing.

MONEY-MARKET.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

Sir,—All persons unconnected with mercantile people, residing at Calcutta, or unacquainted with the thousand tricks and knaveries of the "Money-Market," are accustomed to consult the public Journals for whatever information they may require, regarding the "Rates of Exchange," a subject of great importance to all who have to make remittances to England; it surely becomes the duty of the guardians of the people to publish correct information.

I know, that during the past month, Bills on England, at twelve months date, have been granted at two shillings and sixpence. I have heard in some few cases as high as two shillings and seven pence half-penny, for the Sicca Rupee. The Bills I allude to were protected by goods, therefore must have been good; now, I find, that the Calcutta Papers state the Rates of Exchange to be, when *most* favourable, two shillings and four-pence!!!

What advantage can the Calcutta Journalists derive from misstating the Rate of Exchange? Does the misstatement proceed from carelessness or design? Kindly answer these two simple questions, as every information which can be depended on, regarding the "Money-Market" must be valuable to Mofussil readers, especially to those who place more confidence in the public Journals, than in private advices.

From what I have written, you will perceive, that those, who trust most firmly on the integrity of the public Journalists, are those, who are likely to suffer most severely from the negligence or ignorance of the said Journalists.

If a Journal pretends to afford information on a question of great public importance, it is necessary that it should take great care not to publish any but authentic intelligence.

If the Calcutta Papers cannot gain correct accounts on the subjects, connected with the "Money-Market," they ought not to put forth misstatements, which may cause much private loss, to the advantage of the "*Bears*" of the Calcutta Exchange.

If you, Mr. Editor, can explain why such things are allowed to be, you will much oblige one, who on this subject, is particularly CURIOUS.

PRICE CURRENT.

Hoondies on Calcutta 100 Siccas per Sonauts..	102	12	0
Ditto on Allahabad 100 Sonauts per do.....	100	14	0
Ditto on Cawnpore 100 ditto per ditto.....	100	4	0
Ditto on Agra 100 ditto per ditto.....	100	7	0
Cotton per maund.....	8	0	0
Saltpetre per maund.....	1	4	0
Wheat 30 seers per Rupee.....			
Gram 45 ditto ditto ditto.....			
Lahoree Salt, 7½ ditto ditto ditto.....			
Sambur old 16 ditto ditto ditto.....			
Sambur new 17 ditto ditto ditto.....			
Kharree ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto.....			
Ghee 3¾ ditto, ditto, ditto.....			

CEYLON.

CIVILIZATION IN CEYLON.—As one of the gradual steps towards the improvement which civilization invariably makes amongst a people less refined, by the example of those more polished, it is well worthy to remark the custom of wearing stockings adopted by the Modliars in the neighbourhood of Colombo within the last year. This class of persons have attained by degrees considerable similarity in their dress to Europeans, as the wearing of Coats and Trousers: but over the latter they persist in having "Sumongs" or winding cloths. Only one we understand has for several years ventured to break through the ancient habit of having his feet uncovered; and he has now the gratification of seeing his countrymen follow his example. One good effect already arising from this is, that it becomes no longer necessary for these persons to remove their hupoders, or slippers, on entering the house of a superior in rank; which is a great innovation amongst Easterns.

The dress of every caste in the Island is also improving very rapidly. The restrictions concerning it that existed here in other days having been abolished by the British Government, all may now follow the bent of their inclinations as to the manner in which they clothe themselves, as far as their means will allow. Still, however, former prejudices operate to a considerable extent, as well by making the low caste individual unwilling to use those articles of costume to which he is not entitled by birth, as by the jealousy of his superior, who does not wish to be lowered by the imitation of an inferior.

The times are coming when the Natives of Ceylon, as all other people, must learn that the mere difference of dress, rank, and even wealth, are not sufficient to raise a person to honorable distinctions, and that superiority in moral and intellectual endowment can alone purchase for him the enviable admiration of his fellow men.---*Colombo Observer, January* 3.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MORNING HERALD.—SEPT. 12.

Judging by the frequency of his visits to Windsor, as well as from other circumstances, Lord Palmerston appears to be the only connecting link between Lord Melbourne's Cabinet and their Royal Master. At all events, there can be no doubt of the fact that the Premier's visits in the same quarter are "like angels, few and far between." Lord Palmerston's late interviews are conjectured to have had for their object an endeavour to obtain the King's sanction to a dissolution of Parliament. If such should have been the case, Ministers can hardly offer a more convincing earnest of their sense of their own sinking popularity, than any attempt to appeal to the people now upon the old registry. Owing to their own precious blundering, it is true that the new registry cannot be resorted to before the month of December, and that during the whole of November there will exist no registry at all, the whole constituency of the kingdom being disfranchised by Whig Act of Parliament. Either then a dissolution must take place at once, or the elections cannot come on till near Christmas. The general impression is, that Lord Palmerston has failed in his mission. To retain their places Ministers have certainly a desperate card to play, and we may expect to see them play it desperately. The idea of dissolution at the present moment is of that description. What they could expect to gain by such a step no one upon earth knows; what they would lose, judging by every contest which has for a long time taken place, it is much more easy to conjecture. The real and only question for the country to decide is, "Can a Government go on which submits to be the mere nominee of Mr. O'Connell?" That is the point to which public affairs were reduced in the late Session, and that under which the next, according to present appearances, must open. That a dissolution could not help them is almost past dispute. One end of the kingdom to the other rings with their unpopularity: and in the words of the old Jacobite song, "Awa, Whigs, awa," is the one prevailing sentiment of the majority of all classes from John O'Groat's to Penzance. Still determined as it were, "to die game," a desperate effort will we have no doubt, be made to sustain them even in their dying moments. Failing in obtaining the King's consent to a dissolution of Parliament now, their course, in in all probability, will be (if acting then under the same influence which now alone sustains them) again to force some obnoxious measure upon the House of Lords and upon the Lords doing their duty, as they have hitherto done by rejecting it, to demand from the King a dissolution in the spring. Provided the Lords do their duty as they have hitherto firmly, temperately, and advisedly, this, perhaps, will be the best issue to which the question can be brought, and we entertain no apprehensions as to the result. The new registry will be by that time ready, and we have no doubt that it will greatly strengthen the ranks of Conservatism. At the same time it is and must be a source of poignant regret that the real interests and business of the country must stand still while a contest is going on, the object of which is solely to sustain in power the most incapable and inconsistent faction that ever usurped or held the reins of office.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

The repeated visit of Leopold, King of the Belgians, to this country, has not passed without remark; nor has His Majesty's recent expedition to Claremont, where the Duchess of Kent and the heiress presumptive to the British Crown are sojourning, escaped some degree of suspicion as to its motives and objects. Certainly, it will be said, there would be much harshness in obstructing the intercourse between members of the same family, merely because it happens to be a family closely connected with the throne of England. Still we maintain, that in the present state of affairs---public as between the countries, and personal as relating to *all* the indviduals concerned---it would have been a more correct proceeding, and would have indicated far better taste in King Leopold at least, to say nothing of the Princess Victoria's mother, had these Royal personages established their rendezvous at some place from which the whole Royal Family of England, except themselves, were not so entirely excluded. To us it appears that the Court of William *IV.* was the fitting scene, *all things*

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considered, for an interview between a foreign Prince and a lady whose position, notwithstanding her original relationship to that Prince, leaves her no political obligations or duties to discharge but those which her own Sovereign, His Majesty *the King of* England, points out to her as due to the interests of his people, the honour of his Crown, and the welfare and permanent happiness of his Royal successor.

The Princess Victoria will be of age next year. There will arise questions relating to her separate establishment, independent, as it ought to be in that case, of her mother. There will arise many serious considerations in the mind of every thinking Englishman with regard to a matrimonial alliance for her who, if she lives, must be our future Queen. It is possible that such a question may not very speedily ripen into a subject of formal discussion in Parliament, or of the decision by His Majesty, with the full assent and concurrence of the Princess herself, whose individual happiness ought of course to be anxiously consulted. Far be it from us to suggest or insinuate that anything like intrigue is going forward to make a traffic of the hand, the domestic comfort, and political influence of a Queen Regent of Great Britain, for promotion of selfish family views, or foreign interests remote from those of the principal party herself, and of the British nation, to which and to which alone, our youthful Princess belongs. But still the people of England do not like the appearance (we are quite sure there can be nothing beyond appearance) of designing or meddling manœuvres. The pride of the people of England, and their affectionate solicitude for their future Sovereign, of whom they entertain such flattering and sanguine hopes, would be equally revolted by the suspicion that the destiny of her whole life had been predisposed of, without much consulting her own tastes or theirs, by a clandestine family *caucus* held on one side of the House only, and that the side which was *not English*, assisted by two or three artful subalterns for confidential advisers. We shall at present say no more upon this delicate subject. But unless we are greatly misinformed, there exists in the quarter where perhaps such qualities have been least looked for, and are most inestimable, a clearness of discernment and a force of character well fitted to frustrate the calculations of selfish and ambitious adventurers, however favoured by accident or intrigue. We have no fear that the presumptive heiress of the British empire will be a passive instrument in the sale of her own hand and person at an unworthy price, let the sinister proposition come whence it may, or be ever so smoothly varnished over. The protection of her free agency is in good keeping, for she has William IV. and his upright people for her guardians. —*Times Sept.* 19.

STATE OF PARTIES.

An article in the *Examiner* animadverts rather sharply on Mr. O'Connell's recent expression of opinion—namely, that the people of England, or the majority of them, were hostile to the rights of Ireland. The *Examiner*, without undertaking to establish the negative, disputes the policy of the proposition. We really think it might do so in a sweeter spirit than is manifested in the article to which we are referring. That there is in England strong religious, nay, national, prejudices against the Irish, need not be stated. We believe, however, that these prejudices are, for the most part, found in the rural districts; and though they may, and do, exist in some of the towns, yet we are satisfied that the preponderance of the constituency, and it is upon these we should calculate—is favourable to Ireland—not to her religion, perhaps, but to her rights. Yet it will not be denied that there is a powerful national prejudice in England. The tone of the Conservative meetings; for instance, the tone taken by the Lancashire Tories, even in the presence of a Catholic, Mr. Tafford Tafford is a very decided intimation of the present feeling. But we have not far to seek. Will any man say that the House of Lords could for two consecutive years laugh the majority of the people of England to scorn? This is not a topic, however, which we are desirous to press. The right opinion we believe to be, as the feeling of England, is very exactly expressed by the state of parties in the House of Commons. *There*, there is a majority of from thirty to forty in favour of Ireland. If it be said, as it will be said, of course, that this majority is made up of Irish members, then the result would be that the representation of *Great Britain* is nearly divided. Take away the Irish members on both sides of the question, and what would the Tories gain? Certainly not forty, or thirty members.

This, then, is the balance. But it should be remembered that it is the tendency of a strong party, for, in any event, the Whigs and Radicals combined must be strong—to increase and multiply, particularly when such a party is so closely connected with the intelligence and sympathy of the country. Sir Robert Peel could not carry on the Government with only a majority of thirty in the House of Commons. These are some of the grounds, not only as to our hopes, but as to the *certainty* of a satisfactory result of the present crisis. We say nothing at present as to the effects which the municipal reform of England will necessarily have at the next general election. As we are upon this subject we may as well refer to a letter addressed by Sir W. Molesworth to his constituents in Cornwall. Of the manly and decided conduct of the hon. baronet there cannot be a second opinion. But we sincerely regret that he felt himself under the necessity of making such an appeal. For such a letter as this there would be time hereafter. At present its publication necessarily throws a damp on the Liberal party. At the same time we are persuaded that Sir William will be returned at the next election. What we regret to find is, that the Whigs of Cornwall are divided. Surely, surely, the reform of the Lords ought to remain an open question; and Sir William should not—agreeing in general policy with the majority of his country—be sacrificed because he goes a little farther than some of them.—*Dublin Evening Post, Sept.* 15.

CELIBACY, OR DYING FOR HUSBANDS.

The *Essex Herald* suggests for the adoption of the ladies in the county, the subjoined petition to parliament:—

"The humble petition of certain single ladies in the county, Essex, who are dying to obtain husbands, showeth—

"That your petitioners have lately seen with deep regret the lamentable extent to which celibacy prevails amongst the young men of Great Britain, from which it is evident that that dangerous principle of Popery is making vast progress in the land—a principle fraught with danger to church clerks, as it reduces the amount of marriage fees, and at the same time deprives your petitioners of the dignity of matrons, and all the comforts of double blessedness.

"That your petitioners are convinced old bachelorism sours the temper, promotes avarice, lengthens the face, sharpens the nose, and prevents longevity; and though it thus swells the amount of probate duty, the early death of a bachelor does not benefit the state so much as a large family of children wearing taxed articles of clothing, and eating food which has contributed in the shape of duty to his Majesty's Exchequer.

"That in consequence of the prevalence of the above monkish principle, several of your petitioners have already reached the age of 35 years without receiving an offer of marriage, although they are told they are by no means behind their countrywomen in those qualities which would render comfortable the household hearth; and in order, therefore, to bring the unmarried male portion of society back to their sober senses, and prevent enormous expenses to counties for coroners' charges, your petitioners pray what yourhonorable house will be pleased to pass a bill enacting that every man found unmarried after the age of 26, without showing reasonable cause to a jury of single ladies, shall be immediately banished to 'No Man's Land,' and branded on the forehead with the letter 'B.'

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.—*Globe, Sept.* 8.

PORTSMOUTH.

SEPTEMBER 17.—The *Jupiter*, 38, Hon. Captain F. Grey, after waiting at Spithead eight days for a fair wind, there being no steamer to tow her in, came into harbour this morning to be paid off into ordinary. The week's expense of this ship is not less than 250*l.* which sufficiently shews that a Steam Tug Boat ought to be kept in the harbour. An express had been sent to Southampton for the *Mamilla* to tow this ship into harbour; but a favorable slant of wind springing up, the *Mamilla* made her appearance just in time to be "too late."

The *Conway*, 28, was commissioned at this port on Wednesday, by Capt. Charles R. Drinkwater.

The British Legion.—San Sebastian, 7th Sept. 1836.—I arrived at San Sebastian the day before yesterday from Santander. We (the 9th) have been detached from head quarters for five weeks under the orders of the Spanish General Iriarte marching and counter-marching in front of the enemy, but eventually doing nothing, when we had, I believe, two or three opportunities of giving them fight. This very much disgusted our men, who are always ready for a spree, as they call it, but "the Spanish General, with near 5000 men, marched up the hill and then marched down again." So we have left him and joined our own gallant Commander Evans, who has been very ill, but is now quite recovered,—he reviews us to-day. Rodil has now the command of the army; the constitution of 1812 is proclaimed throughout Spain by the Queen, and something decisive will now shortly be done. The 9th is considered the best Regiment in the Legion, by both English and Spaniards,—they are conspicuous by white bands round their forage caps. Officers have offered 50*l.* to exchange into the Regiment, but no takers. They say, that Villareal, the Carlist Chief, is concentrating his force between Hernani and Tolosa, determined upon a desperate push; and that our object is to hem him round and crush him. Rodil is a clever fellow, and I have no doubt that his plans are good. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Shaw has been filled up, and the Brigadiership given to Col. Fitzgerald of the 9th. That regiment arrived on Monday last from Santona, which, with the 8th, was despatched some time back to Santander, in order to cooperate with Espartero, then in pursuit of Gomez.—Great fears are entertained for the safety of the *General Evan's* cutter, expected since Sunday. It is to be hoped these fears are groundless, and that she may bring with her the supply of money so much looked forward to by the officers of the Legion, to whom at present six months arrears of pay are due. The rank of Brigadier-General has been conferred upon Colonel Kinlock, of the Lancers on his retirement from the service, the Lieut.-General has paid this just tribute to the exertions and talent he gave in support of the Legion. Col. Considine resigns the military secretaryship and his commission, but not from any cause of commplaint or dislike to the service; he has accepted a similar situation to that which he at present holds in one of the Western Islands,

The *Gulnare*, Plymouth and Jersey Packet, was lost on the 8th instant. This vessel was formerly a gentleman's yacht. The following, dated Friday the 9th of September, is from one of the passengers:—

"We made Guernsey at day break on Thursday morning, and proceeded on to Jersey and rounded the point about twelve at noon; we lost our rudder—the vessel drifted towards the shore. We had not drifted long, before we found ourselves upon the rocks, and soon afterwards a large hole was stove through the planks of the bottom. We were all hands at the pumps, but the water gained on us, we managed to keep her afloat until she was on the beach. We had no sooner landed than the deck of the *Gulnare* was under the water. A few of the crew and passengers had previously got possession of the boat, and landed in safety. There were thirty-six passengers on board, besides five of her crew, all of whom were saved.

In Harbour.—Britannia, Victory, Excellent, Royal George, Jupiter, Inconstant, Conway, and Seaflower cutter.

At Spithead.—Pique and Zenobia East Indiaman.—*Hampshire Telegraph, September* 19.

COLONEL WELSH, MADRAS ARMY.

We have very sincere pleasure in notifying to the Madras Army the appointment of Colonel Welsh thereof, by the Court of Directors, to the Staff as a General Officer. This nomination will show the Coast Army that its veteran and gallant leaders of other days are *not* wholly overlooked by the home authorities, and cannot but tend much to remove the ill-feeling engendered by the appointment some time back to the division staff, by influence or interest alone, of one of the *youngest* Colonels of the Madras Army, to the exclusion of many whose claims to the distinction surpassed, as did their length of service, tenfold those of the individual so appointed.

The career of Colonel Welsh was one of hard and good service to the Government. He performed several most gallant achievements, and, considered with his general high character as a soldier, richly merited that this name should have been among the first of those submitted to our gracious Sovereign for the Companionship of the Bath, on the extension of that Order; but alas! to this day we perceive his gallant breast, like many others, has most unaccountably been left unadorned with the distinction. Let us hope however, that his being called to active service as a General Officer will bring this omission to notice in the proper quarter, and lead to his early receiving the order; and, if accompanied with the honour of Knighthood, as in the cases of Colonels *Lindesay* and *Vigoureux*, on his receiving superior command in the Madras Presidency, we venture to assert it would afford great gratification to the Coast Army, on the officers of which, we know not why titulary honours have hitherto been bestowed but scantily indeed.

Colonel, now Brigadier-General Welsh, and family, embark we hear this week for India. He is to succeed to the first vacancy, and should no chance one occur before then, he will succeed Brigadier-General Taylor, now commanding the Madras Northern Division, whose period of Staff service expires in July next.—*Naval Military Gaz. Sept.* 10.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have much satisfaction in announcing the "*first fleet*" of the expedition for settling another free Colony on the great Continent of New Holland, has arrived safely at its destination. It is highly gratifying to the friends of humanity to perceive that the very idea of white slavery, let its advantages be ever so great to the slave holders, is considered so revolting as that it has been made an express condition with the British Government, that the possibility of its introduction should be carefully provided against in the Act of Parliament. The new Colony, established under such favorable auspices, is called "*South Australia*," and is situated between the territory of the Swan River and that of New South Wales. It includes the whole of the country between the 132nd and the 142nd meridians of East longitude, and the 24th and 38th parallels of South latitude, the latter being defined by the trend of the coast. Thus it will be seen, that it possesses the varieties of climate from that of Spain and Italy, to the Tropic, and, of course, every production which can be cultivated within those limits, will be available to the New Colonists. It comprehends the whole coast from Fowler's Bay, to within a short distance of Port Philip, including those noble inlets, Coffin's Bay, Port Lincoln, Spencer's Gulph, the Gulph of St. Vincent's and Encounter Bay—above all, that magnificent Mediterranean, Lake Alexandrian, the extent and bounderies of which are not yet ascertained, but which, communicating with the sea by Encounter Bay, communicates with New South Wales, by the great rivers Murray, Darling, and others, which flow (having been traced by Captain Sturt, of the 39th Regiment, to the Embouchure in Lake Alexandrina,) upwards of 1,500 miles! This noble Colony possesses also the northern portion of Kangaroo Island, which is separated from its continental territory, by Investigator's Straits. It is unnecessary to say one word as to the infinite natural advantages the Colony of South Australia thus possesses.

The "*first fleet*" sailed from Portsmouth on the 20th April; it consisted of His Majesty's surveying ships. *Rapid* and *Cygnet*, and the South Australian Colonial Ships, *Duke of York*, *Lady Mary Pelham* and *John Pirie*, the latter commanded by Captain Martin, a gentleman well known and highly respected here, who has been warmly greeted on his return to this port by his numerous friends. The three Colonial ships arrived nearly together, about the 16th of August, at the rendezvous, at Nepean Bay, in Kangaroo Island. A small settlement was formed, which was called "*King's Cote.*" On the 20th, His Majesty's Ship *Rapid* arrived with the Surveyor General, Colonel Light, and two of his Assistants. Colonel Light, who has old intimate friends here, served with high distinction in the Quarter-master General's Department, of the second division of the Peninsula Army. He was one of those officers especially appointed by Lord Hill to be "*in advance*," and was constantly within the shortest possible distance of the enemy's posts, so as that Lord Hill depended upon for information of every, even the slighest movement. His abilities, as a Military Surveyor and Draftsman, are of a very high order, and we rejoice to find that he has received a lucrative and honorable appointment in the new Colony. His Majesty's ship *Buffalo*, with His Excellency Governor Hindmarsh, Captain R. N., and the whole of the functionaries, civil and military on board, including a detachment of one Captain, two Subalterns, and sixty Privates of the Royal Marines, was to sail, at the latest, in the first week in June, and is therefore of course long ere now at her destination. It is remarkable, that Captain Martin and the other Commanders, although their passage was of nearly four months, and their vessels crowded with passengers and stock, particularly pure Saxon sheep of the best description which could be obtained, landed the whole in perfect safety. The attention which these excellent officers must have shewn to their duties, needs no comment.

After a short stay at Nepean Bay, the expedition proceeded to the Gulph of St Vincent's in search of a position where to establish the first settlement. Colonel Light, with one of his Assistants, surveyed the coast in a whale boat from Cape Jervis upwards—so also Captain Martin and the commanders of the other ships. The gulf boundary was found to be composed of continued bays, forming excellent harbours and anchorage, abounding in fine rivers, and with a country of the best description, suited for every purpose of colonization. Nothing was finally decided upon as to the permanent seat of the Colony, as the arrival of Captain Hindmarsh was awaited for that purpose; but after much careful examination, Col. Light fixed upon a spot for the formation of the first Settlement. It is a small bay, forming an arch of a circle of about three miles circumference, with a fine river emptying itself in the centre. The Colonel describes it as '*the most delightful spot he ever saw!*' The whole of the new Colonists and their families, with the live stock, frames of houses, agricultural materials—in a word, the whole contents of the little fleet, were landed and the work of colonization was set about with the utmost zeal and alacrity, the most perfect harmony prevailing amongst all. So soon as the ships were cleared, the *Duke of York*, *Lady Mary Pelham*, and *John Pirie*, were dispatched to this port for supplies, being furnished abundantly with pecuniary resources to purchase whatever may be considered necessary. Mr. Orr, is appointed agent here for the Colony. Every exertion is making to return with the least possible delay, and a regular intercourse will be kept up between the two Colonies by means of Colonial ships.

This is so hasty a notice of the establishment of another admirable "off-sett" of the beloved "*Father Land*," that it is of necessity a mere outline. We shall not fail to make public the proceedings at this interesting Colony as they from time to time reach us, and we have the satisfaction of having an established correspondence, upon which we can rely for the best and fullest information. It is a fact not unworthy notice, that the Chief Colonization Commissioner, the opulent Mr. Montefiore, is the first Gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, who has ever been honored with a Royal Commission, directly addressed to him. Few men in the City of London are more highly or more deservedly respected.

We close this notice with the announcement of the first South Australian marriage. It took place at 'Kingscote," on the 24th September, by the union of Samuel Stephens, Esq., Chief Agent of the Colonization Company, to Miss Charlotte Hudson Beare, daughter of Thomas Beare, Esq., of Winchester.—*Tasmanian, October* 14.)

LITERATURE.

The Tin Trumpet; or Heads and Tales.

This is the title for a melange of exceedingly amusing, occasionally instructive, and always piquant, observations, anecdotes, and *bon mots*. According to the editor of this work the late Paul Chatfield, M. D., was an honest hearted and "right merrie" companion withal—one who loved truth much, but often an antithesis more, and so found of a joke as not to be at all particular as to its age. The consequence has been a common-place book embracing a vast variety of subjects, upon all of which Paul Chatfield is found to keep, in his progress, one great object—truth—steadily in view; but while doing so is perfectly willing to amuse himself in a hunt after any butterfly within that may raise before him, and delight him with the beauty of its colours or the capriciousness of its movements. Then as to a *bon mot*, Paul Chatfield is a most unscrupulous poacher, and bags as his own even what he knows to be the lawful sport of others. It is indeed, admitted by the editor that occasional liberties have been taken with *Josephus Molitor*, otherwise Joe Miller; but this, certainly, has not happened frequently.

As a specimen of the manner in which the author chats, discusses, and discants upon every subject, we subjoin the following extracts:—

"COUSIN.—A periodical bore from the country, who because you happen to have some of his blood, thinks he may inflict the whole of his body upon you during his stay in town. We do not mention his mind, because it is generally a nonentity.

"CONCEIT.—Northcote, the artist, whose intellectual powers were equal to his professional talent, and who thought it much easier for a man to be his superior than his equal, being once asked by Sir William Knighton what he thought of the Prince Regent, replied, 'I am not acquainted with him.'—'Why his Royal Highness says he knows you.'—'Know me!—Pooh! that's all his brag'"

CONGREGATION.—A public assemblage in a spiritual theatre, where all the performers are professors, but where very few of the professors are performers. 'Taking them one with another, said the Rev. S—S—, 'I believe my congregation to be the most exemplary observers of the religious ordinances; for the poor keep all the fasts and the rich all the feasts.'"

"DISTRESS—Even when positive or superlative, is still only, comparative. 'Such is the pressure of the times in our town,' said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, 'that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings.' 'Pooh! that is nothing, compared to London,' replied his friend, 'we have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence!'"

"FLOWERS.—The terrestial stars that bring down heaven to earth, and carry up our thoughts from earth to heaven; the poetry of the Creator, written in beauty and fragrance. 'He who does not love flowers,' says Ludwig Tieg, a German writer, 'has lost all fear and love of God.' Another German author defines women as something between a flower and an angel."

"LIBRARY.—A precious catacomb, wherein are embalmed and preserved imperishably, the great minds of the dead, who will never die

"'In the library of the world,' says Champfort, 'men have hitherto been ranged according to the form, the size and the binding. The time is coming when they will take rank and order according to their contents and intrinsic merits."

"LIFE.—Life has been compared to tragedy, comedy and farce. It was reserved for Talleyrand to consider it as a one act piece. 'I know not why the world calls me a wicked man,' said Rulhiere, 'for I never in the whole course of my life committed more than one act of wickedness,'—'But when will this act be at an end?' asked Talleyrand."

"MISSION.—We learn from 'Earle's Residence in New Zealand,' that when some of the missionaries were expounding the horrors of Tophet and eternal fire, their auditors exclaimed—'We will have nothing to say to your religion. Such horrid punishments can only be meant for white men. We have none bad enough among us to deserve them; but, as we have listened to you patiently, perhaps you will give us a blanket!'"

"MOTHERS.—Four good mothers have given birth to four bad daughters:—Truth has produced hatred; Success, pride; Security, danger; and Familiarity, contempt. And on the contrary, four bad mothers have produced as many good daughters, for Astronomy is the offspring of astrology; Chymistry of alchemy; Freedom of oppression; Patience, of long-suffering."

"OBEDIENCE—MILITARY—Must be implicit and unreasoning. 'Sir,' said the Duke of Wellington to an officer of engineers, who urged the impossibility of executing the directions he had received, 'I did not ask your opinion, I gave you my orders, and I expect them to be obeyed.' It might have been difficult, however, to yield a literal obedience to the adjutant of a volunteer corps, who, being doubtful whether he had distributed muskets to all the men, cried out—'All you that are without arms will please to hold up your hands.'"

"POSTHUMOUS GLORY.—A revenue payable to our ghosts; and *ignis fatuus*; an exhalation arising from the ashes and corruption of the body; the glow-worm of the grave; the Jack-o—lantern, of which a skeleton is the Jack, and the lantern a dark one; protracted oblivion; the short twilight that survives the setting of the vital sun, and is presently quenched in the darknes of night. Ashes to ashes and dust to dust,' may be said of our fame as well as of our frame: one is buried very soon after the other. When the rattling earth is cast upon our coffin, it sends up a hollow sound, which, after a few faint echoes, dies, and is buried in oblivious silence. That fleeting noise is our posthumous renown. Living glory is the advantage of being known to those whom you don't know;—posthumous glory is enjoying a celebrity from which you can derive no enjoyment, and enabling every puppy in existence to feel his superiority over you by repeating the old dictum, that a living dog is better than a dead lion, or by quoting from Shakspeare—'I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath!'"

"POINT.—One good one. So various are the estimates formed of us by our fellow-creatures, that there never, perhaps, existed an individual, however unpraiseworthy, who was not acknowledged to have *one* good point in his character, though it by no means follows that this admission is always to be taken as a compliment. A gentleman, travelling on a Sunday, was obliged to stop, in order to replace one of his horse's shoes. The farrier was at church, but a villager suggested, that if he went on to Jem Harrison's forge, he would probably be found at home. This proved to be true, when the rustic who had led the horse to the spot exclaimed—'Well, I must say that for Jem—for it is the only good point about him—he do never go to church!'"

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A personage of imposing exterior, whose velvet faced dress coat flowered silk waistcoat, and glittering neckchain and brooch, in the *chiar oscuro* of the clerks' office presented the *fac-simile* of a swell of the "first magnitude" in a towering passion applied to one of the officers for an assault warrant, and having talked in a very magnificent manner of an atrocious assault, ungentlemanly conduct, injured honour, &c., he was shown into the magistrates' room, and the party complained against was immediately sent for.

The defendant, with an air of prodigious consequence, entered the office; his dress, however, afforded a ludicrous contrast to his lofty manner, for the short jacket which he wore allowed more than one portion of his body linen to appear through the numerous spaces for ventilation in his never-to-be-mentioned femoral garment.

This unprovoked outrage, began the complainant, occurred in consequence of the defendant telling me, the moment he saw me this morning, that I owed three-halfpence for half a pint of hot coffee.

Mr. DYER: Pray what are you?—Complainant: I'm a member of a celebrated fashionable establishment in Bond-street, and the defendant is a coadjutor.

Officer: Your Worship, they are both journeymen tailors [laughter].

The complainant, with great warmth, proceeded to detail the rise and progress of the quarrel, in which after much unparliamentary language had ensued, the defendant committed an assault, the particulars of which, said the complainant, I am ashamed to state to your worship.

MAGISTRATE: You must explain how you were assaulted.

Complainant: Must I. Well; he pulled my nose and then he spit in my face.

Pardon me, your Worship, said the defendant, bowing profoundly; pardon me for trespassing on your valuable time, but a duty I owe to the public hobligates me to lay a statement of facts before the beuch. That individual, in the most ungentlemanly manner, wanted to chisel the boy as supplies us with evening refreshment out of half a pint of coffee. I taxed him with the charge, and he replied "You're a d—liar." "Dare" said I, "to apply such an abrupt epitaph to my character, and I'll instantly sacrifice you to my resentment." "Will you," says he, "you are a *nasty*-nosed puppy." Now, your Worship, as a man and a gentleman, I put it to you, would you not have acted just as I did? I seized his proboscis, and certainly I did expectorate on his countenance.

Mr. DYER: Have you any witness who heard the opprobrious names applied to you?

Another tailor stepped forward to depose that the names were applied, and, clenching his first valiantly, declared that had the same names been applied to *him*, he would have knocked a thundering hole through his ugly carcase.

The case was then dismissed.

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